

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1847.

No. 325.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance. For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

Mr. HENRY POLKISHORN is an Agent of the Publishers for Virginia, specially authorized to receive and transmit subscriptions for this paper, and to give receipts therefor. Mr. JAMES WIMER is also our Special Agent, with the same authority, in the State of Pennsylvania.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

In addition to the general history of the latest European events embodied in the letters of our valued London correspondent, equally judicious and interesting, the last steamer puts us in possession of our file of the *London Morning Chronicle*, one of the best of the metropolitan papers for its general intelligence, political and especially literary. From its dates now received, comprehending, inclusively, from the 20th August to the 2d September, we will endeavor to digest for our readers a summary of whatever we find of most importance or agreeable in its columns. To do this date by date may involve some necessity of repetitions or corrections; but that method has its agreeable points, and is at any event unavoidable in the possibility which it offers of at once placing facts in view, without waiting to examine and analyze every thing before printing any part of what is now before us.

The sound and right-aimed remarks of a journalist as generally able and independent as is that of Great Britain (we must candidly say much abler and more independent than that of any other country) on the greater public questions of the day current there, can scarcely fail to be fit to enlighten another people of like institutions and habits, agitated with interests and passions closely akin. We shall not fail, therefore, to meet in the articles of a journal highly practical, enlightened, and liberal, many articles which, though written entirely for English politics, are applicable in nearly every word to American. The very first editorial leader in the series of papers before us is a strong instance of this frequent identity of public questions in the two countries.

After pointing to certain results of the late Parliamentary election in Ireland, as indicating a partial reaction, a local revulsion in the repeal agitation since the death of O'CONNELL, the *Chronicle* passes to the consideration of the manner in which a Ministry, intent about all things on governing with a view to the general good of the entire Empire, should treat the Irish people at large and the Repealers in particular, in regard to the employment of official patronage—that distribution of what JOHN RANDOLPH called the “loaves and fishes,” an eminent New Yorker the “spoils,” and a distinguished philosopher of southern democracy “the cohesive power of public plunder.” The *Chronicle* lectures on this last subject we know not precisely for whom; but its advice, as excellent for Kings or Queens to take, might prove not unwholesome for Presidents:

“In connexion with this subject we had occasion before to some remarks on Tuesday upon the disposal of Government patronage in Ireland; and in reference to those remarks it has been suggested that any principle of choice which would exclude Repealers would constitute a new and serious grievance, and could not fail to excite popular indignation. The observation is perfectly just; but when offered in the way of objection to the remarks in question it implies a total misconception of their aim and tenor. The subject is one of real practical importance, and therefore a few words tending to place what appears to us the true view of it in a clearer light may not be without utility. To make the holding of an opinion in favor of a repeal of the union a disqualification for office would be, in the actual circumstances of Ireland, only a shade less unjust and imprudent than to re-act religious disabilities. Repeal is the popular faith of the Irish. To exclude its professors from official power would be to shut out from all the departments of the administration the men who are most connected by ties of sympathy and confidence with the people. It is very true that repeal doctrines, tending as they must, if carried out, to separate the two countries, and tending as they may in any case to divert the public mind of Ireland from practical improvements, are so noxious that it might be desirable to discourage the active propagation of them in a marked manner, if in adopting such a course the Government were likely to have on its side some considerable weight of Irish opinion. But as matters now stand, with the bulk of the people on one side, and the Government almost alone on the other, the repeal agitation must be dealt with in a different manner. The error of a whole nation requires to be handled tenderly and considerably. The discontent in which the repeal feeling arises is legitimate, though it impels men to seek a remedy which is not so. It is the business of the Imperial Parliament to show that there are other and better remedies; but in the mean time if the advocacy of the popular scheme were made a bar to all kinds of official appointment and promotion, the most enlightened policy would get no fair consideration, and every prejudice hostile to good government would be invigorated by a treatment savouring of persecution.”

“Repeal opinions, therefore, ought not to be a disqualification for office. But neither ought they, under any circumstances whatever, operate as a positive recommendation. Now, the notion which it was the purpose of our former observations to combat—a notion, it must be said, not without influential supporters—was, that to conciliate and secure the attachment of the more active members of the Repeal party in Ireland by the exercise of patronage, ought to be a distinct object of the Irish Government. Between aiming at a purpose of this kind in the dispensation of patronage, and simply choosing the best men for offices without reference to their opinions on the Repeal question, there is a wide practical difference. The latter course is perfectly consistent with a wholesome tone of public opinion in reference to seeking for places. The former involves a process, which is more or less injurious in all countries, but which is deadly poison in a country like Ireland, containing so much poverty and so much improvement amongst all classes of its population. The use of patronage on an extensive scale for the establishment of political power creates artificially a crowd of place-seekers. The grounds upon which situations are bestowed are found to be grounds on which great numbers can put in claims, and men who would not otherwise think of looking for places are led to do it when it seems easy to get them. Where industrial pursuits are varied and remunerative, however, the mass of society will pursue its usual labors, and this is the great check which in England has always kept within narrow bounds the

mischiefs incidental to a party abuse of patronage. In the United States the abuse is very gross, but the same check is a powerful restraint upon it. In Ireland, however, this check is unfortunately very feeble. Commercial and professional employment increases there but slowly, while the class which has to live by such employments advances as rapidly as the general population. The landed gentry too increase and multiply, though the acres do not, and hence Ireland possesses a larger proportion of unemployed persons to whom public situations would be particularly welcome than any country in Europe.”

“Now, to adopt any course of procedure which would turn the minds of large numbers towards public appointments as the best means of improving their fortunes, would, in a country thus situated, aggravate some of the worst evils from which it suffers. Let it, for example, once be understood that the Irish Government acts upon the principle of winning the Repeal party by distributing its good things amongst them, and the consequence is that hopes are immediately excited in the minds of an almost unlimited number of persons. Parish politicians who find employment slack or falling off; Repeal wardens whose worldly affairs are unprosperous; all sorts of people who have been planning the nation's prosperity and neglecting their own, begin to think that they may get some little personal reward for their labors. The Repeal members of Parliament are then looked to as the great channels through which to address solicitations to the Government. Every one of them will seek to be made to feel that the number of active supporters, committee-men, unpaid agents, &c. desirous of entering the public service is alarmingly great, and that if he attempts to damp their hopes he does so at the peril of his own popularity. The ultimate result is, that the accumulated multitude hangs upon the Government, living miserably upon expectations, which for the most part are vain, and losing day by day the capacity for independent labor. Now this destruction of useful habits in large numbers is the direct consequence of a policy which would aim at quieting the Repeal agitation by such an opiate as patronage. The success of such a policy would depend upon many things being held fast by expectation, while but few could touch any solid reward.”

“We maintain, therefore, that while the Government should refuse no man a place for which he is fit because he happens to be a Repealer, neither should it aim at securing the political support of Repealers by giving appointments in exchange for their political services. The principle of making appointments upon considerations of personal fitness only, is one which has not hitherto received much countenance from practical men, but the present conjuncture is eminently favorable for trying it, and we fully believe that after a little time it would render the working of the Government machinery in Ireland more easy than it will be if regulated according to the old party notions. It must be observed, also, that the re-establishment of any such connexion between the Whigs and the Repealers at that which at one time existed between the former and Mr. O'Connell, seems to become from day to day less practicable, even if it were desirable. At the late meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. Maurice O'Connell took credit to that body for the defeats and embarrassments experienced by Government at the late elections, and evinced some anxiety to clear himself and his friends of the imputation of being allies of the Repealers. We do not think that Government would be wise to support the late Mr. O'Connell was in some respects an advantage to the Melbourne Cabinet, but it was, even in its early stages, a disadvantage. In the end the connexion was, in point of fact, fatal to that Administration. The present Government may employ other and better means of gaining strength in Ireland.”

In its next article the *Chronicle* urges one more very bold step in the policy of this free trade Ministry, the repeal of those navigation laws which have long been considered as the great stay of the English carrying trade and shipping interest. That experiment is no doubt now under consideration by the Russell Administration; but, if finally decided on, must be viewed as a daring and hasty one. The *Chronicle* certainly adduces, in support of its suggestion, some two or three cases where, because they could only be shipped to Great Britain in British vessels, commodities were left in some country of which they were not the growth until the demand for them in the English markets had perhaps ceased. Now what do such cases prove? Why, perhaps, not that the provisions of the navigation act kept a commodity or ships away; but that perhaps there were better prices for the article or better freights for the ships somewhere else just then.

To descend, however, to matters more amusing, we have the following Court news from Bavaria. Lola Montes's dog must belong decidedly to the class of “lucky dogs.” It is for him, and that there may be no let upon his promenades, that this new “Spanish maid aroused,”

“Stalks with Minerva's step where Mars would fain tread,” strikes sentries on their posts, faces the sergeant of the guard himself, and, “born insensible to fear,” where her dog is concerned, issues a new army regulation ordering him to take off his hat! The worst guards of Munich must feel like Palafax at Saragossa, when

“Fell'd by a woman's hand before a batter'd wall!”

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
LOLA MONTES AGAIN.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* publishes the following letter, dated the 12th instant, from Wurzburg, in Bavaria: “The bull-dog of Mlle. Lola Montes, which, as will be remembered, was the cause of a great deal of mischief in Munich in February last, has just put the town of Wurzburg in commotion. The day before yesterday, (Sunday), at about eleven o'clock in the evening, Mlle. Lola Montes entered the King's garden, the public promenade, followed by this animal, which, it appears, accompanies her whenever she goes out on foot. The sentinel placed at the gate of the garden saw her, but did not immediately admit, and stopped the passage of her by her dog. The sentinel, however, became irritated and struck the soldier such a violent blow on the head with her parasol that she was knocked off. A crowd of persons assembled, and shortly after the commandant of a battalion, chief of the post of the garden, presented himself to Mlle. Lola Montes, to whom he was acquainted, and politely invited her to withdraw in order not to cause a disturbance. Mlle. Montes replied that before speaking to a lady of her rank he ought to take off his hat, and which she requested him to do. The officer declared to her that, being in the discharge of his duties, he would not and ought not to uncover himself before any body, and that he would cause her to be arrested if she did not immediately withdraw. She then, however, complied with this order, she returned to her hotel, followed by a multitude of the lower classes, groaning and hissing her without intermission. In the evening Mlle. Montes went to a Council of State. During this time crowds assembled before the house and smashed the windows with stones. When, at a later hour, Mlle. Montes returned to her carriage to her hotel, she was again insulted by the people, who stationed themselves in all the neighboring streets, and did not retire until after the military had been called out. The next day Mlle. Montes left Wurzburg to return to Munich.” The *Brighton Gazette* has the following: “The chronicles of scandal announce positively that the King of Bavaria has become weary of the infamous Lola Montes, and that he has already taken a Russian Countess into favor in her place. But the bold Lola swears she will not be turned off, and vows vengeance on the Majesty of Bavaria. The King, it is added, is so frightened that he runs from place to place to avoid her.”

The soldiery at the English garrisons appear, just now, to “have no delight to pass away the time,” except the bloodless practice of assaults, cannonades without bullets, bombshells without any churches to blow up, and the pomps of war without ever a live enemy to do them upon. For example:

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM BEFORE GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH.—On Wednesday a grand display of siege operations took place before General Sir Harry Smith. A large number of the officers of the garrison were present, including the Commandant-General Sir James Simpson. The operations were under the direction of Colonel Sir Fred. Smith. The operations commenced by an assault on Prince Henry's Bastion, the East India Company's men, with the Royal Artillery and line, being the defenders of the works assaulted, under command of Captain Robertson. The attackers consisted of the Royal Sappers and Miners, in charge of Captain McKillop, R. E. The operations were the construction of a ponton bridge, which was ably and quickly formed under

the direction of Captain Fenwick, R. E., and Sir H. Smith, with several officers and ladies, walked on it for some time; some field-pieces, with a number of artillerymen, were also taken across the bridge, which was remarkably steady. This was followed by the destruction of a sunken battery of five guns, by mines containing two of sixty pounds of powder each and one of eighty pounds, the firing being under the direction of Lieutenant Wilkinson, and was done in the same manner as would be adopted by the defenders of a place in destroying the breaching batteries of the besiegers. The explosions followed each other in succession, and the effect was most magnificent, giving the greatest satisfaction to all present. Sir Harry Smith particularly expressed delight at the operation. The last operation was that of breaching a stockade of great strength. A party of men, with large sapper-bags, advanced to the stockade with a charge of powder, which they deposited, by means of a hand-truck, against the building, when the first charge of sixty pounds of gunpowder, pressed down with the bags of sand, was fired, the effect of which was the destruction of several pieces of timber. At the other end of the stockade a charge of one hundred pounds was placed, without being pressed, with bags of sand, which, by Bickford's fuse, was timed for a minute or two, when an explosion took place, effectively clearing an opening, by blowing down and breaking one or two of the balks of timber, dislodging others, and scattering large splinters of wood in all directions. The operations being concluded, General Sir Harry Smith paid a high compliment to Colonel Sir Frederick Smith and the engineer officers and men under his command. He had been highly pleased with the operations of the day. The gallant General, on riding off the ground, attended by his brother, Major Thomas Smith, was loudly cheered by the assembled troops. During the afternoon, Sir Harry recognized several of his old campaigners, the wounded soldiers of the Battle, and entered familiarly into conversation with them. In the evening General Sir Harry Smith dined with the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Simpson, at his residence at the Government-house. Sir Harry Smith intends leaving Chatham to-morrow.

The journals from which we are abridging offer long, animated, and, of course, very loyal accounts of the royal receptions at Glasgow and those other points of Scotland which the Queen and her Consort are visiting, during their present sojourn of health and recreation in Scotland. We must, however, forbear to commemorate, in any detail, these dutiful festivities: they demand a zeal which official employments can alone supply. To attempt their celebration would be an encroachment upon the province, and even a slur upon the talents of courtly historiographers, with whose enthusiasm, stimulated by equivalents, we dare not enter into competition. Nay, the public about us, so recently satiated with the glories and the gladness of a Presidential progress, may not yet have recovered its tastes for such banquets of description; or, instead of calling up the feelings which should be desired, we might only revive the image of that weary sequel to such triumphs, that exhaustion of the emotions which they are apt to leave behind.

Equally must we premit the effort to render any exact idea of what seem to share with these exultations the present attention of the general British sensorium: the Ducal murder, we mean, in Paris; the Ministerial malversations lately brought to light there; and the egregious state of public morals secretly prevailing there in the midst of all that virtue which men ought surely to possess who are all the while making such a rout about what cannot exist among the luxurious and the corrupt, Public Liberty. Our British friends, who indeed are somewhat entitled to give themselves airs when measured by the chief part of the Governments of the Old World, do not fail, of course, to be greatly shocked at the depravities of which Paris is thus rendered the open theatre. How should they resist the glorious occasion of indirectly exalting their own righteousness by lifting up their hands at their neighbor's transgressions. Accordingly, the Parisian themselves—Jacobins, Radicals, and all—are profiting by the opportunity, are putting on all the signs of virtuous indignation, and are horrified at their own amazed question of “What is the world coming to?” The following London paragraph may serve to give a notion of the style in which the matter is handled both there and in Paris. The terms in which the *Chronicle* adverts to the subject are amusingly impressive of the mutual good will between the two nations:

“We have reviewed the Paris papers of Tuesday by express. For two whole days the Paris papers appeared without any new charge of corruption against the Government; but such a state of affairs could not be expected to last long, and accordingly the *Reforme* of Tuesday comes out with the following

“There was a talk some days ago of an adjudication for the supply of lint to the military hospitals, and different versions were given of the affair. The facts as they really occurred are as follows: The firm which obtained the adjudication has become bankrupt. In examining the books the assignee found the entry of a sum of 15,000*fr.* given by the Minister of War to the contractor. The noise of this corruption having been spread abroad, General Trezel wrote to the commandant of the division to examine into the fact. After having done so, the commandant replied that the 15,000*fr.* were placed in the hands of a superior functionary. But, in going over the documents, a letter was found addressed by the contractor to the Minister of War, in which he stated that he had acted as intermediary in this affair. A paragraph of this letter was conceived nearly in these terms: ‘My dear friend, I have received the 500*fr.* They are lent which comes very opportunely to the relief of my wounds.’ The secretary was examined, and he denied that this sum had any thing to do with the lint. Nevertheless he appeared in the court, no more at the Ministry, and the issue of the examination made by the Procureur General is waited for to decide on his case.”

Possibly it was this very *bonus* of the 15,000 francs, extracted (apparently) by the Minister, which brought the beneficiary to bankruptcy. Such was, undoubtedly, the consequence in the similar case of the transaction between the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania and the late United States Bank. In this latter instance, however, the price exacted for rechartering that institution was vastly more ruinous still. But, indeed, the Democracy looked on the bank as a monster so dangerous—so inexpedient, as well as unconstitutional—so wicked itself and so sure to make equally wicked all who dealt with it, “touched, handled, or tasted” of its accursedness, that, in the first place, a very large sum of the “British gold” was necessary in order to consecrate the traffic; secondly, the “yellow boys” would be less “British” in their own keeping than in the bank's; thirdly, it is not a little amount of “foreign gold” which can turn an unconstitutional into a constitutional fact; and, lastly, they perhaps considered that the hunger the bribe which they obtained, the more surely would be accomplished the cherished object, the destruction of the bank and its capital.

The setting on foot a subscription, in London, for the benefit of the unprovided family of a young but distinguished physician, Dr. Lynch, who, in the late pestilential visitations there consequent upon famine, devoted himself signally to the carry-

ing medical assistance to the destitute, to exploring the means of sanitary improvements in those parts of the metropolis where wretchedness the most abject and squalid has its throngs, and at last fell a victim to his own humanity, has led to a public appeal in behalf of his wife and children, which appears to have been most creditably met. It has, at the same time, called out certain statistics of health and facts of courageous beneficence, which refresh the heart that has bled with the European misery of the last year. The following statements, from the *Morning Chronicle*, will be found of not only touching interest, but of high importance, wherever there is a crowded population, ill-fed and exposed to the disease-breeding action of dirty streets, stagnant waters, damp cellars, and insufficient supplies of pure water and air:

“It must, we persuade ourselves, be almost a work of supererogation to point the earnest attention of our readers to the meeting reported in our paper of yesterday, held for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the widow and family of the late lamented Dr. Lynch. The report has a melancholy interest, both of a public and private nature, which must have deeply impressed every generous heart and thoughtful mind. We can scarcely hope to say any thing that can strengthen the powerful claims on public sympathy and gratitude contained in the simple facts detailed by Mr. CHADWICK. A young medical practitioner, in the youthful prime of life, and with the brightest prospects of professional success and reputation, gratuitously devoting his time, strength, and skill to most repulsive and perilous description of public service—freely encountering, not without a perfect sense of the deadly risk, the poisonous influences of filth and infection, in the worst of our courts and alleys, with no other object than that of rousing the conscience of the community to grapple with a loathsome and frightful class of public evils—and at length struck down in the flower of his days, a victim of the same destroying power from which he toiled to rescue the poor and helpless of his fellow-creatures; this is a narrative which will, we confidently assure ourselves, make its own way to the hearts of all who can appreciate unrequited labors and sacrifices in the cause of humanity. The service in which Dr. Lynch fell was a public service, ‘as dangerous,’ it has been most truly said, ‘as military service,’ though without those accompaniments of ‘glory and excitement’ which stimulate the soldier's daring. It is for the public—especially the public of this metropolis which is the battle-field of our departed friends’ too unequal combat with the powers of pestilence and death—to protect those whom his adventurous philanthropy has deprived of husband and father. We gladly accept the indications afforded by the list of noble and honored names already before the world, that this appeal cannot fail to elicit the ear and heart of London.”

“The spirit in which this appeal to public justice and gratitude has been made, and thus far responded to, cannot be limited in its expression to the individual cases most prominent before us. By the painfully interesting speech of the Chairman of Tuesday's meeting, we are reminded that the late Dr. Lynch was one of many who have recently fallen in the same or a similar struggle. The cause of sanitary improvement has of late had many martyrs. ‘Out of twelve or fourteen cases,’ says Mr. Chadwick, ‘of gentlemen who have entered into sanitary investigations, the majority have had their own health affected in various degrees; and this case of Dr. Lynch is the third, if not the fourth, which has terminated fatally.’ If the service of inquiry, with a view to prevention, has been perilous and costly, still more widely fatal has been that of alleviation. It is right that the community should be made distinctly aware of the mortal cost of life which has been paid within the past few months in the mere attempt to mitigate the effects of those pestilential agencies which the State has hitherto permitted to dominate in our large towns. Mr. Chadwick gives the following ‘summary of recent deaths in the service of alleviation.’

“At Liverpool one minister of the Established Church died. One curate had a narrow escape. One dissenting minister died. There are stated to have been eighteen Roman Catholic priests at Liverpool; the deaths of eight of them from fever have been registered. I believe that of a month may be added. But of twenty-five medical officers and their assistants, twenty have fallen victims in a mild or a severe form, and it was fatal in four instances. This is exclusive of assistants. Ten relieving officers and assistant relieving officers have been carried off by fever. The captain of the Akbar hospital ship and his assistant have been cut off. In all, nineteen of the persons engaged in the administration of relief at Liverpool. At Manchester, Mr. Walker, a medical officer, who had written a work on the diseases of the eye, and otherwise contributed to the advancement of medical science, had been cut off; also two relieving officers—in all, fifteen officers engaged in the public service in the administration of relief. Mr. Noble, a medical officer who had written on sanitary improvement, has been attacked by fever. At Leeds there have died the senior curate of the Leeds parish church, and five Roman Catholic clergymen, one medical man who took the duties of the medical officer, who had died from typhus fever, and three nurses; at Rochdale, one medical officer and two nurses died; at Warrington, one medical officer died; at Ashton-under-Lyne, one assistant at the Fever Hospital; at Bolton, one medical officer; at Blackburn, one medical officer; at Birmingham the district surgeon was killed; also the schoolmaster, and assistant governor of the workhouse, and nine assistants and nurses.”

Few persons among that body of sufferers who were, by the attractions of the literature called the *cheap*, betrayed into reading the political balderdash of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli's “Young England,” can have forgotten the desperation of absurdity with which he there maintains two special theses: the first, that every thing great has always had for its performers young men; the second, that of these enactors of great things, the Jews are, throughout the world, at this present writing, far the most frequent and heroic instances: from which two grand propositions would necessarily flow several most precious *therefores*, *wherefores*, *consequentlys*, and *accordinglys*: as, for instance, these:

“That your veteran soldier and your experienced statesman, your ripe legislator or lawyer, and your physician who has dealt with all forms of disease, your poet who has ceased to ‘lisp in verse,’ and your prosaist who has past the sophomoric period of composition, are only so many shocking humbugs. As tacticians, Napoleon was superannuated just when he came to the First Consulship. Wellington when he returned from India, Julius Cæsar long before he went into Gaul, Quintus Fabius Maximus before he was matched against Hannibal, Hannibal himself long ere he marched over the Alps, George Washington shortly after Braddock's defeat, Nathaniel Greene when sent to command in the South; Winfield Scott is nothing to the Gideon who with his rams' horns would blow down all the Jerichos in Mexico: the sober valor of Zachary Taylor is nothing to the Achillean ardor of those who decry his merits in comparison with their own. As politicians, Presidents Washington, Madison, Monroe, and all who came to the ‘purple,’ the ‘American diadem,’ (as a high Locofoco authority calls it), later than our present unsophisticated young ruler, were, in comparison with him, unfit to govern: Silas Wright's senility was only suited for the hospital, if put in parallel with the sapience of younger aspirants of his own party; and Henry Clay must sink before every Virginia Abstractionist with a beardless face. So of Law: any briefless barrister, every causeless counsellor, and all suitless solicitors are, by the single advantage of youth, rendered superior, beyond measure, to your

invalid intellects, the mental decrepitudes of your Kents, Storrs, and Marshalls! In Physics, any young graduate, before yet he has ever breathed a vein, is quite able and safe in comparison with old Hippocrates or Galen, or Hunter or Abernethy, or Ashley Cooper; while, among authors, the “blind old man of Scio's rocky isle,” the dotard that writ the *Divina Commedia*, the driveller who penned *Paradise Lost* when he was fifty-nine; Sir Walter Scott, who did not begin to write until age had made him incapable; one Mr. Patrick Henry, who went to the bar about the time to quit it, and made his great revolutionary speeches when he should have been making his will or his grave, are (with thousands more whom, out of the mercifulness of our temper, we will not at present cite) instances to carry to every man's mind conviction of the solidity of the d'Israeli principle which we began by mentioning, but for what purpose or apropos of what we will take a bet that the most ingenious of our readers has not yet been able to shape to himself any conjecture. We proceed, then, with all due dispatch, to disclose, to expound; our most serious design being only to bring before our readers a new personal immunity which a Paris paper is suggesting to Great Britain, and to let them see the gracious style in which the Palmerston organ welcomes the suggestion that England shall imitate, in regard to the Hebrews, the infidel tolerance and atheistic impartiality of Revolutionary France towards all religions. It is as follows that the *Debats* (the French ministerial paper) offers its example, and that the *Chronicle* accepts it. The public will find not only some amusement, but some statistical facts of interest in the advice and reply:

“The city of London, [says the *Journal des Debats*], by electing M. de Rothschild to be one of its representatives, obliges the French Parliament to give its assent to pass a decisive sentence on the great question of religious liberty. Will the modern principle of independence and the impartiality of the State towards the different modes of worship, be extended in England, as it is in France, to the Israelites? Will the emancipation of the Jews be the consequence of the election of M. de Rothschild, and the intelligence of his electors, the emancipation of the Catholics rewarded the boldness with which Mr. O'Connell forced it upon the House of Commons? M. de Rothschild has been returned contrary to law; will the legislative body abrogate or maintain the law thus expressly violated by the electoral body? The most manifest proof of a reactionary tendency, which, since 1789, has altered the foundations of public liberty in civilized nations, is the election of a new era, from the Jews forming a portion of the people. As the progress of sounder ideas effaces the malediction with which the Jews were struck in the middle ages, the Jews have become more and more confounded with the different European families to which they have hitherto been attached as a separate race, but in which they have not been incorporated as citizens. The time is fast approaching when they will become in all countries what they are in France—one church the more in the State, and not a nation apart within a nation. Human reason will never have gained a finer triumph. If we reflect upon this universal tendency, we cannot help forming a favorable prognosis of the resolution which the British Parliament will come to on this important event. It cannot remain inferior to the Prussian Parliament, which, though scarcely instituted, has given a proof of its liberal spirit in the manner in which it has discussed the question of the emancipation of the Jews. At the same time it must not be forgotten that while England reckons only one Jew in every 3,076 inhabitants, Prussia reckons one in 74; and in the part of Prussia, the province of Posen, there is one in every 1*fr.* It must also be remembered that the average of the social position of the German Jews is far below that to which more fortunate circumstances have in general raised the English Israelites. No one is ignorant of its very deplorable position, the great majority of the Jews in Posen vegetate, notwithstanding the two recent efforts made to raise them out of it. The Prussian Deputies, therefore, could not be without apprehension for the moment when they should introduce into the national body such a numerous class of citizens, many of whom were not prepared to receive this fraternity. Scarcely, however, has been the empire of philosophical principle in the Prussian Diet, that it has constantly overcome all the objections of fact and detail, and the difficulties of execution have not prevented an immense majority of the second order from declaring itself in favor of the most complete enfranchisement of the Jews. It required only one voice more at the first session of the Diet to have granted to the Israelites the immediate privilege of taking seats upon its benches. Where would be the benefit of the wisdom of age, the honor of a long career of political life, if this single voice which was wanting at Berlin to complete a great and reasonable work, should be wanting also for its consummation in London?”

To this rejoins the Londoner in the following expressive terms of national respect and thankfulness:

“The *Journal des Debats* makes some sensible remarks in favor of the emancipation of the Jews from the civil thralldom under which they labor in many Christian countries, and expresses a hope that England will take the opportunity of M. de Rothschild's election for London to follow the example of France in placing the Israelites on an equal footing as to their civil rights with the other classes of the community. We sincerely join the *Debats* in this hope, and we think that we can promise our contemporary that the opinions of the British Parliament about to meet will be found sufficiently enlightened to efface this blot from our statute-book. We cannot, however, help thinking that the *Debats* assumes for France a superiority over England in respect to religious freedom which it does not altogether deserve. We have to remind the *Debats* that previous to the revolution the French Jews were kept in as complete thralldom as those of England, and that they got rid of their thralldom only when France contrived to get rid of religion altogether. It is true that when it became a question whether religion should be acknowledged or not, the French Government, in order to show its liberality, the letters to which Jews had been previously subjected were not replaced; but that was the consequence not of liberality but of indifference to religion. For the Frenchmen who declared that ‘France acknowledged the existence of a Divine Being,’ it was a matter of great indifference what the religion was, provided it could be made use of as an engine of Government.”

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE TWO SISTERS OF SURVEY.—The following beautiful passage on the advantages of those wonderful instruments, the Microscope and Telescope, is by that eloquent writer, Dr. CHADWICK, whose recent death is the more to be lamented when one reflects on the depth and expansion of so great a mind, and in whom has passed away from earth both a philosopher and a Christian:

“While the telescope enables us to see a system in every star, the microscope unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one instructs that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of people and its countries, is but a grain of sand in the vast field of infinity; the other, that every atom may harbor its tribes and families of a busy population. The one shows us the insignificance of the world we inhabit; the other redeems it from all its insignificance, for it tells us that in the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life and numberless as the stars in the firmament. The one suggests to us that above and beyond all that is visible, to man there may be regions of creation which sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other, that within and beneath all the minuteness which the aided eye of man is able to explore, there may be a world of invisible beings; and that, could we draw aside the mysterious veil which shrouds it from our senses, we might behold a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy can unfold; a universe within a compass of a point so small as to elude the powers of the microscope, but where the Almighty Ruler of all things finds room for the exercise of his attributes, where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them with evidences of his glory.”

Mr. McDermott, who was foreman in the Globe printing office, at New York, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday night, which caused his death on Saturday afternoon. No cause has been assigned for his unfortunate exit from life.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847.

Yesterday was a great day for IRELAND in New York. The funeral ceremonies for O'CONNELL called out a vast multitude of the Irish population, perhaps a greater number than were ever collected together before in this country. Wandering among the crowd on the Battery in the afternoon, viewing the various banners and emblems presented to view, and listening to the dialect, on all sides, of the old and young of both sexes, one could hardly believe himself in any other city than Dublin. The procession was large, estimated by some as high as twenty thousand. A large number of societies marched as distinct bodies in the procession under their own peculiar banners. One of these societies turned out about twenty-five hundred strong. Some of them came as far as from Newark and Patterson, New Jersey, and New Haven, Connecticut. When the procession reached the Battery the gates to Castle Garden were opened, and the living stream flowed in, and continued to flow in, with occasional intervals, for more than an hour. That building will hold seven or eight thousand people, and when it was full there were probably twenty thousand left on the Battery. I intended to have heard General SEWARD's address, but found the entrance to the Castle too difficult to be attempted. The address was in type at the Tribune office, and published immediately after it was delivered. The colossal funeral Car, with its sombre magnificence, drawn by twelve horses dressed in mourning, attracted universal attention. It rose to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet, covered with black and hung with tassels, and exposed to view in the centre a richly gilt and ornamented coffin. When the car entered the Battery and was drawn through one of the spacious walks to the front of Castle Garden, a man had to mount upon the top of it and break the branches from the trees that obstructed its passage, calling out to the drivers to halt when he came to a tree, and when he had broken away the limbs, calling out again to go on. What the movement of the procession lost in solemnity by this incident it gained in variety, and the multitude seemed pleased at the better opportunities afforded to see the great car.

MILITARY MEETING.—Niles's Garden, the great centre of attraction in the city for so many years, presents this week an exhibition of a novel character. Since the fire a year or two ago destroyed that beautiful garden with the buildings upon it, the whole square has remained unoccupied, enclosed by a rough fence. This week the religious sect called Millerites have obtained possession of it, and are holding a sort of camp-meeting. They commenced yesterday, holding three meetings a day, or day and evening, and will continue till Sunday evening certainly, “and longer,” said one of them to me, “if the interest should continue to increase.” I stepped in for a short time this morning before the congregation was dismissed, and found about a hundred persons seated within a large canvass tent and listening to one of the brethren, who was engaged in very earnest prayer. The tent is circular, with a centre pole well secured by cordage, and is sufficiently capacious to seat five hundred people. Around the walls were hung various charts and maps, exhibiting and pretending to explain the peculiar views and imaginations of this sect. Father Miller, I understood, is not here, but his place is supplied by Mr. Himes and other brethren of the order. What the present views of these people are as to the end of the world and the winding up of all earthly things, I am not exactly informed. I believe they have postponed that solemn event two or three times from a day, fixed to a day certain, as Dean Swift did the eclipse. I must say, however, they have the appearance of earnestness and sincerity, and it is not for me to say how much of their zeal is according to knowledge.

The stagnations and poles have just been removed from Broadway theatre, giving a finer view of the building, and it certainly presents one of the finest and most respectable architectural fronts to be seen on Broadway. This splendid dramatic temple is to be lighted up for the first time to-morrow evening from gas made on the premises. It is to open on Monday evening next with the “School for Scandal.” This establishment was commenced, I understand, with an estimate of ninety thousand dollars for cost, but it probably will reach a hundred and fifty thousand before it is completed. It can seat an audience of about four thousand. Under good management it will be a money-making concern.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.

A better feeling prevails in the business circles of New York than there did a week or two ago. Confidence, which for a time seemed considerably shaken, is in a good measure restored. No failures have yet occurred in consequence of the suspension of the house of Prime, Ward & Co., and it is said their creditors here are able to bear any weight this circumstance can bring upon them. A large amount of the bills of this house, which were at first refused in London, having been subsequently provided for there, affords ground to hope that the old and respectable firm may yet recover from the shock it has received. The embarrassments and feverish apprehensions recently felt here have been confined almost entirely to the flour and grain dealers. Some of them may yet suffer heavily, and some may fail, but the main current of business continues healthy, brisk, and unbroken. The city is in the midst of a heavy fall trade; her country customers pour in by thousands, and generally with pockets well lined with cash. The banks discount freely, and there is much life and activity in all business channels. The canals, it is said, are almost as much choked up with the amount of goods pressing forward into the country, as they were with breadstuffs coming down in the early part of the season.

You have noticed doubtless in some of our papers the project recently started for connecting New York with the interior by a ship canal. It is said that all that New York will have to do to open a communication for ships of four thousand barrels freight from here to Chicago is to enlarge her northern canal from Troy to Lake Champlain and the Canadians will do the rest. Surely New York will not hesitate to put forth so small an effort for so magnificent a result. With the ocean on one side and her Erie railroad and Erie canal on the other, and her northern ship canal giving her a ship communication with the Great Lakes, New York would enjoy a position for a mighty commerce such as no city ever enjoyed before. She has “a manifest destiny,” which must ere long carry her ahead of London. It will not be necessary for her to destroy London or to annex London in order to carry out that destiny. Let her be true to herself, true to the great interests of Nature, and honestly use the means “which God and Nature have put into her hands,” and the day is not very distant when she may become the leading city of the world. I am a believer, too, in “the manifest destiny,” great destiny, of our country, provided our people will be wise enough, to follow that destiny in its natural course, and not madly attempt to push it ahead of the tide, regardless alike of the lights of experience and the eternal barriers of moral right. In the latter case, our country may find, like the criminal who pleaded destiny in mitigation of his crime, that the same destiny which proved the necessity of the crime proved also the necessity and the certainty of the punishment.

We are enjoying to-day our regular equinoctial storm. The rain commenced about three o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued through the night with a heavy easterly wind, and still at midday to-day the force of the storm remains unbroken. CONTRASTIONS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Considerable sums have already been raised here, both by contributions from our own citizens and from citizens from New Orleans temporarily in the city, for the relief of those who are suffering so severely at New Orleans by fever. Mr. Kellogg, who superintends the exhibition of the Greek Slave, has, with a commendable spirit, determined to set apart the proceeds of the exhibition for one day and evening to be added to that fund, and Tuesday next is the day fixed for that purpose. Independent of the general impulse of humanity, Mr. Kellogg says that Mr. Powers received some of the earliest and most efficient tokens of encouragement in his profession from citizens of New Orleans, and the public voice here having decided that the Greek Slave shall be a considerable income to the artist, he is sure he could do nothing more grateful to the feelings of Powers than to embrace such an opportunity to offer a little tribute of gratitude to some of his earlier patrons.